REGISTERED No 17.—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,805.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a PAIR of HORSES. Address, with par iculars, "D.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BY. CULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOW L, manufactured by Cox & Co., London. Size—large, about 5 ft. 3; small, 4 ft. 3.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. M'cqhouse, patronized by the Gover ment of India, to be had from Treach r & Co., Limited. Price Rs. 1-12 Rs. 2 by post.

TO LET, Part of the late STAMP OFFICE BUILDING in Elphinstone Circus.—A ply on the premises to

B. & A. HORMARJEE

TO BE LET, Furnished, for a M NTH OUP E, part of a l rge BUNGALOW at Middle Col ba. Apply t Ms. SMITH, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

FOR SALE, a BAY AUSTRALIAN GELD-ING, fully 14 hands high, very quiet, and su table for a Buggy or Brougham. Price Rs. 300. Apply F. G. B., *Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, to ply with Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATARA," 1,238 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

	February 1874.		February 1874.
Leaves Bombay	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopalpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ Point Palmyras	27
„ Cochin	13		March.
„ Allepy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

	Feb. 1874		Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Gwatur	18	„ Fao	5
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	9
„ Linga	24	„ Lingah	11
„ Bushire	28	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	76	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	28	„ Gwadur	17
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	March 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. MALACCA, 392 tons, 70 H.P., Commander A. A. HASSARD, as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1874.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	„ 1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.

Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE BIBCULLA STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month. of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Genoa	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Naples	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Syra	50	34	14	
Scio	50	34	14	
Smyrna	50	34	14	
Steerage (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. DUNA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Duna.

Bombay, 3rd February 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 650 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton and thence by rail or Steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 9 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent,

Bombay, 2nd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain W. W. Restman, will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not to be obtained at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,050 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 4th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	650 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 650
Second Class	„ 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, at 3 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, a large quantity of valuable and rich jewellery, consisting of diamond necklace, emerald and ruby necklace, large pearl necklace, diamond and brilliant rings, emeralds and ruby rings, pearls and sundry ornaments.

The above jewellery is on view from this day, and it is a choice for Rajahs and others.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, On account and risk of Allibhoy Abdoolhoosein, ex Teviotdale :

H C & C—26-36—2 Bales Printing Paper.

On account and risk of Narrunjee Valjee—

On cross lines C T B S,—28-36—1 Bale Drill Cloth.

" " —35-2-5—4 Bales Grey Madapollams.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

On TUE DAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at their auction room, at 1 P.M., the remainder portion of pictures, imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, S. Ignace sauce Steeple-cases, Consolation, The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and his family, Duke of Wellington and Blucher, Touch For Vesta, March past the Elite, Wood ye, In Memoriam, Last Kiss, Black Brunswicker Grace Darling, Christ blessing Children, Spring Blossoms, Kingston Harbour, Bath.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VADACHEE GADEE AND CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on the premises on following days, by order of Mortgagee Purmanan ass Jeevanjee, Esq. by virtue of the power vested in him in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 4th day of May 87 and an account duly taken in favour of Mr. Rattonsee Mooljee, the following valuable landed properties :—

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 9th day of February, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Chimna Butcher Street, formerly called Green Mark Ward, in the sub-district of Bhoolwhur, containing 138 3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is register-d in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2256, and bounded on the east by the property of Jumma Musjid or Pure Mosque, on the west by public road, on the north by the house of Sir Ruttonsee Bo pjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February 1874, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of Gungee Jam Sonna House in Vadachi e Gadee, Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, with at the Fort, containing by admeasurement 1 40 squa e yards be th same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 941 and 1357, and bounded on the east partly by new open passage and partly by the house of Mr. Veyasik Purushram Devsan, on west by the house of Tracker Vasonee Lladhu, standing in the name Mr. Lon hur Narrayanjee, and on the north by the house of Land overseer, now of Mr. Ruttonsey Bo pjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo street, Fort, consisting of the following viz :—

Few sets of rich cut glassware of different sorts, each set containing eight dozens recut glassware, such as soda-water and beer tumblers, claret champagne, sherry, claret, wine, and liquor glasses, in small lots from one dozen to five dozen each.

Blue inner sets of different patterns, stone mariele and brittle suitable for doctors and dispensary, plated and enamelled beer tea-pots, kettles, kerosine oil hanging lamps, different sorts, copper-brass tea-pots, gentlemens boots and shoes by Dawson and Sons, 2 cases of India-rubber and canvas shoes half inch, scent pomatums, American clocks and time-pieces, marble figures, two cases of carriage whips, riding whip

1 Mahogany square Piano by Broadwood and Sons.

For Sale without reserve on account of concerned.—

1 pair of Brilian ear-rings.

2 „ of Vulumjee diamond ear-ring.

1 „ of ear-ring with emerald.

1 „ of ritsil with pearls and diamonds.

1 „ of bangles with pearls set in gold.

1 ruby ring.

1 silver tray, &c, &c.

Lots of valuable and interesting books, such as biography of some celebrated people in 2 volumes, Ways and Words of Men of Letters, Life and Memoirs of Gibbon in 2 volumes, The Philosophy of Common Life, Bell's Modern Speaker, Bell's System of Rhetoric, Lord Plumcett's Speeches, The Religion of the Heart, Female Instructor, Third Gallery of Portraits, Vestiges of Creation, Selections from Ruskin, The Genuine Life, Washington Irving's Sketch-book, the Vicar of Wakefield with engravings, Brother's Help, Scott's Poetical Work with steel engravings, Dr. Cahill's Letters and Speeches, Cowper's Poetical Works with steel engravings, Wonderful Characters, Moor's Lalla Rookh, Widow Burning, London Labour and London Poor in 3 volumes, Channing's Essays in 2 volumes, Lacretins's French Revolution in 3 volumes, Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk, Scrab and Rustom a poem in English and Persian, Robert Meenore by Reynold, anecdote biography, Louis Philippe Lytton, The great Hermonis teacher, physician, seer and reformer, in 4 volumes, Bri ish essayists, diseases of sedentary life, self-help by Smiles, Known by for the blues, Physiology of temperance, Psychology of drunkenness Dogeiences on debility, the round table or essays and lectures already book on proverty law, Domestic happiness, Essays by Lavis, Irish Sketch-book by Thackeray, Lamb's tales from Shakespeare, Cobbet's advice to young men, The inte view, Maunder's treasury of natural history, Complete works of William Hogarth, new edition, with 150 beautiful steel engravings, Capt ain Burton's travels in Medinah and Mecca in, 2 volumes, one set of pamphlets.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, mapollams, scarfs, prints, chintz, dhoo ies, &c., &c.

Few lots of furniture, such as blackwood carved round tables, blackwood carved and inlaid rosewood papier mache, full carved inlaid writing desk, foot-stools, hat stands, reclining couches dressing tables, chest of drawers, wardrobes, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, A SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

(For Families and Schools.)

Performance to commence at 3 o'clock P.M.

TO-NIGHT, ANOTHER SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,

Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Ticket to admit three (First Class)	Rs. 6
Second Class	Re. 1
Pit	Annas. 8
First Class	„ 3

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performances to Commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

*** Family Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. only.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

Wm. BURTON, Agent.

ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M., at the School Rooms, when the presence of the Life-Governors, Members, and Subscribers is requested.

MUNCHERJEE M. BHOWNUGREE,
Honorary Secretary.

6th February 1874.

TO PREVENT the DELAY involved in the RETURN of TELEGRAMS tendered insufficiently paid it is notified that by Rules of the Indian giving a guarantee that the Amount of said Telegrams claimed may ENSURE the IMMEDIATE DESPATCH of the TELEGRAMS.

It must be clearly understood that such Claims must be met without question—whether Rejection of Wrongly devised—by Persons on the subject, or terms made used to the Clerks—these.

Senders who may be desirous of availing themselves of this convenience are requested to address the Telegraphic guarantee to the Assistant Superintendent in Charge of the Signal Office.

W. THORNTON,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge Bombay Office.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AND BYCULLA CARTING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SARKIES is appointed the Company's CARTING AGENT for the delivery of GOODS and PARCELS consigned to the Company's Premises at Bombay and Byculla Stations of the Railway, and that those services are performed for the Company exclusively by him.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1874.

DRESSING BAGS, WRITING CASES, ALBUMS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LADIES' 15 INCH Levant Morocco TRAVELLING, WRITING, DRESSING, and WORK BAG, lined Silk, and fitted complete with engraved electro fittings, Pearl instruments, &c., &c., with outside pocket and registered lock ..... Nett	112	8
LADIES' 15 INCH SECOND MOROCCO, ditto, ditto, ditto, fitted complete as above ..... Nett	Rs. 103	0
LADIES' 15 INCH DRESSING BAG, fitted complete, lined blue silk ..... Nett	Rs. 95	0
GENTLEMEN'S 16 INCH DRESSING BAG, Levant Morocco, fitted, electro-plated fittings complete. Nett	Rs. 85	0
GENTLEMEN'S 18 INCH STANDARD NAPOLEON, ditto, ditto, ditto, fitted complete ..... Nett	Rs. 115	0
WRITING DESK, chequered Dark-red Persian, fitted with Stationery and Inkstand ..... Nett	Rs. 26	0
Ditto ditto ditto, 10 INCH, three-fold, fitted with Stationery, Blotter, Ink, 2 Bostonite Tablets, Pen, Pencil, Paper, Knife, Scissors, &c., &c.	Rs. 31	8
SCRAP ALBUMS—BOUND FULL MOROCCO, Dark-red or Dark-brown, handsomely gilt and tooled, and lettered "Scraps," 11 by 9	Rs. 25	8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 14 by 12	Rs. 45	0
CARTES DE VISITE ALBUMS, in great variety, Rs. 10 to	48	0

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS.

NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE, on elegant Stand	Rs. 16 0
STEREOSCOPES, with ring to raise or lower	„ 25 0
MAGIC LANTERNS, with box of Slides, from	„ 7 0
PLYING CARDS, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, DOMINOES, &c., &c.	

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

OPIUM.—£200 AND £100. The above sums are offered for the best and second best ESSAYS on "BRITISH OPIUM POLICY AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA."

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, SIR H. BARTLE FRERE, and SIR LOUIS MALLET have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

All ESSAYS INTENDED FOR COMPETITION are to be in the hands of one of the undermentioned gentlemen, on or before 1st May, viz., Rev. Dr. Wilson, M.P., 18, Prince Gardens, Kensington, London, by the Thirty-First of May, 1874.

Each Essay to be signed by a motto, or word, and to have with it a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the writer.

The result of the adjudication will be published in the papers wherein this advertisement appears.

All Essays, except those to which the prizes are awarded, will be returned to the writers, but use may be made of the facts contained in any.

The Essays will be judged, not so much by literary merit, as by the value of the information conveyed, and of the conclusions arrived at.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage.

Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The right honourable EARL OF MAYO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, writes from Government House, Calcutta, 1st March, 1872 :—"I have much pleasure in recommending your 'Terai Hat' to all persons visiting India, as a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, AND DURING THE COLD AND RAINY SEASONS IN THE PLAINS, IT WARM IN THE COLDER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your 'Terai Hat,' which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES, MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
„ Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10 to £10
„ Lockets	„ £ 1 0 to £20
„ Suites	„ £10 10 to £50
Chains	per Ounce „ £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay ..... WHEATLEY & Co.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	27 0	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING.

SPECIAL MEDIUM TEXTURES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best West of England Cloth	73 0	85 0
Extra quality, Light Texture, lined with the Richest Silk Serge	85 0	95 0
White Dress Vest, best quality	7 0	8 0

COATS.

Alpaca Office Coats, Black or Drab, of the richest Lustre	13 8	15 0
Light Oxford Tweed Washing	10 0	11 8
Visiting Morning Coats	29 0	31 0
The New Ribbed Coating, Blue or Black, best finish, bound with silk braid	36 0	41 0
Frock Coats, Blue or Black, West of England Cloth	40 0	45 0

RIDING OR SHOOTING SUITS.

White Cord Trousers and Coat	32 0	36 0
White Deerskin „	32 0	36 0
Best Bedford Cord—this is a special substance for Hard Wear, in a variety of shades	57 0	65 0
The above Double Shrunk.		

OFFICE SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A. & Co.'s Blue Indian Serge, very thin, fast colour, yarn dyed	27 0	31 0
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Indian Tweed, in all shades, best wool, very strong	27 0	31 0
Fancy Amrola all colours	30 0	35 0
Real Cheviot, delightfully soft	36 0	40 0
Special Heather Mixture		
Warm Suits of various materials for Cold Districts, or Travellers	40 0	45 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Angolas, in various shades	12 0	13 8
Plain Mixtures or Fancy Stripes	14 0	16 0
A large election of latest Designs	16 0	18 0
White Flannel Drill, a very superior article, thoroughly sprunk, six	30 0	34 0
Fancy Drill of the above quality	30 0	34 0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

White Saxony D. P. Coat Shrunk		
„ Trousers	27 0	32 0
Shirt with deep Collar	8 8	9 8
Cap to Order	3 8	4 8

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth—the genuine material. Cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	six 36 0	42 0
French Printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Designs	six 28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong useful Shirt, Collars attache, neat patterns	six 22 8	25 0
Best Long Cloth, with the new folded front, for Indian Washing, best Irish Linen	six 28 0	31 8
Fine Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	six 22 8	25 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Wove Flannel—Thoroughly shrunk, best Saxony wool, very soft, new plaid or fancy colours	six 49 0	52 0
Silk and Wool—a quality rarely obtained—the texture in equal quantities, a large choice of plain colours or neat stripes, thoroughly shrunk	six 52 0	58 0
Spun Silk—a delightful texture, a large choice of latest Design	each 11 8	13 0
Dress—rich French Embroidered Fronts, made from the lightest cloth	each 7 0	8 0

SPECIAL NOTE.—To save delay and meet the increasing demand for A. & Co.'s celebrated Shirts, Two Hundred Dozens, in various Materials, are now on hand, from which a perfect fit is guaranteed.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE AGAINST FIRE ISSUED BY JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., Agents.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and six per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLAN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

THE rates of exchange on London still continue very uncertain, and it is quite useless at present to try and in an opinion as to the course of exchange for this or next mail, for forward delivery rates are weaker.

Government Securities are in better demand, although not much doing.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 3/4d. nominal.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d. ,,
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 5/8d. ,,
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 1/4 ,,
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99
Do. demand	99 15/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107½ to 108
Four & half per cent.,	102½
Four per cent.	101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Houre Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 3 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	7½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize	9½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	8½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do. do.	9½ ,,
Bank Bills	8½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-0
Carolus	,, 190
Mexican Dollars	,, 202
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 233½
Bar silver	,, 56½
Gold Lee	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THE J. P. Smith fixed for HAVRE £3-2-6. Borrodale (*) for Marseilles at £3-0-0. Octavia £3-0-0, Falmouth for orders. Rates by steamer unchanged. ship freights are advancing for March-April shipment.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Oute bells	£0 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal— Wheat	£2 13s. 9d.
Seeds	£2 15s. 9d.
Cotton	£2 12s. 9d.
China ,, Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

Market firm for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares. Land shares quiet but steady. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. s.			
130,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735½ xd
10,000	500	110	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. issue	272½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
1',000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 ml
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	496

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

----	£20	119·75	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	133
----	£20	108·75	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
----	£20	42·75	do.	Ditto	
----	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
----	£18	19·75	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,335
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Freer Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150p.s.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	100
150	12,000	1,500	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	805
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	125
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
250	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
250	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,000	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framjí Cowasjí Press Co	475
100	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	625
150	5,000	...	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	250	60 p.c	Kotwasjí Press & G. Co.	505
250	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
125	2,500	750	125 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	900
200	800	750	125 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
125	1,250	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120
150	250	all	0 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	30 p.c	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
50	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,780
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,575
200	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,335
1,500	150	150	25*	Brosch Mills	265
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,705
150	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,280
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,465
100	1,000	11	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
400	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,825
600	2,500	400	200p.c	Royal	2,275
100	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,000	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	12p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 p.c.	Vingas Patent Slip Co.	70

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the state of the market. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	at ,,	5 0 0
300	,,	,,	40 ,, 36 ,, 8¼ ,,	at ,,	5 1 0
250	,,	,, T. Cloths	fine 32 ,, 24 ,, 7 ,,	at ,,	5 4 0

COTTON, &c.

In the telegraphic message of the 5th instant the Liverpool market is reported as having on the day closed depressed, and Surats have been irregular. In the quotations of our Indian cottons we notice no alteration except a further decline of ¼d. per lb. in Dharwar Sawginned, which now stands at 6¾d. per lb. There has, however, been an improvement of 1/16d. in the price of Mid Orleans, being quoted at 8¼d per lb. The sales of the day have fallen off to only 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 are Surats, and of which only 1,000 on account of speculation and for exports. The receipts at Liverpool are larger than we have had to report for some time back, the figure wired being 22,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports about 23,000. In the Manchester Market there is very little doing and prices continue to show a tendency in favour of buyers. The money market continues to show some signs of uneasiness, there being a rise of ½ per cent. in the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian bank bills, which stands at 3½ to 3¾ per cent per annum; and as the latest returns of the Bank of England show a heavy decrease in the reserve of notes and bullion, the directors will probably raise their rate of discount by ½ to 1 per cent. The rate of exchange on India has declined to 1s. 10¾d., and we have also to notice a fall of ½ per cent in the prices of rupee paper. The some message goes on to say that specie, amounting to £263,000, has been shipped to Bombay; and these shipments, when added to those already wired, will, on their arrival here, be sufficient to meet the larger portion of our wants In the market for Coffee there is not much doing, and our yesterday's quotations remain quite unaltered. Rapeseed and Linseed have undergone no change, nor have we any alteration to make in the prices of Oil. Reuter's Calcutta message of the 5th instant reports an advance of ½ to ¼ per cent. in the values of Government paper, particularly in Fours and Fives and half. Piece Goods continue quiet with little enquiry, and prices give no change. The Cotton market here remains quiet but steady, with small demand on European account. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs.	175-177
,, Akote	,,	182
,, Broach M. G.	,,	184 185
,, Bingoshaut	,,	196-200
,, Dholleah (April delivery)	,,	165-166
Old Dholleras	,,	140-145
,, Vingoras	,,	135-145
,, Sawginned	,,	160-162

The undermentioned purchases, which amount to only 735 candies, are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies	New Fazees	at Rs.	173
50	,,	,, Khandeish	at ,,	155
50	,,	,,	at ,,	155-59
90	,,	,,	at ,,	155-57
25	,,	,, Cutch	at ,,	155
25	,,	,,	at ,,	153
25	,,	,,	at ,,	151
40	,,	Hingunghaut	at ,,	195
95	,,	,, F. P. B	at ,,	196
50	,,	,, Nuggur	at ,,	165
50	,,	,, Sheagaum	at ,,	178
50	,,	,, Kerangjo	at ,,	165
50	,,	,, Julgaum	at ,,	160
50	,,	Old Vingoria	at ,,	142-45
35	,,	,, Dholleras	,,	141
50	,,	,, Cutch	,,	128

YARNS.

No sales.

METALS.

No sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Cresswell	White	Sunderland, Sept. 5.
	Canute	Mathews	Shield, Sept. 30.
	Aveh Druid (s)	Thomson	Cardiff, Dec. 30.
	Alabama	Weir	Calcutta, Jan. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee.
	J. N. Cushing	Baxter	Moulmein.
	Messenger	Parkins	Diamond Island.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Nubia, Hall, to Australia &c.
Ship Annot Lyle, Yeo, to Rangoon.
Ship Java, Millar, to Rangoon.
Steamer Connett, Hinsman, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Barque Evangeline, to False Point via Cochin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
3 Indus (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
3 Meinam (s) ..... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21 Baroda, ss, Almond, from Suez.
22 Australia, ss, Murray, from Southampton.
22 Hoogley, ss, Varanini, from Shanghai.
22 Gresham, ss, Sulkeld, from Kurrachee.
22 Tertia, ss, Wrann, from Newcastle.
22 Duque de Palmella, P. G. B., De Silva Costa, from Galle.
22 Forest Right, ship, Dove, from Cardiff.
24 Puna, ss, Thomson, from London.
25 Richmond, ss, Edwards, from Newcastle.
26 Royal Standard, ss, Kirby, from Cardiff.
26 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
26 Vrone Bai, ss, Bolliger, from Manilla.
27 George Locket, ss, Johnson, from Newcastle.
26 Buena Ventura, ss, Edwards, from Barcelona.
26 Selagir, H. M's S., Bolitho, from Plymouth.
27 Sunda, ss, Shallard, from Bombay.
27 Curadoe, ss, Barwis, from Boosb y.
27 Vedetta, Ital. S. Fl., Fortunato Cassina, from Kurrachee.
28 Annie Aun-ley, ss, Cockery, from Newcastle.
28 Ruby, ss, Reynold, from Marse lles.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22 Governola, Ital. G. P., Accorso, to Suez.
22 Baroda, ss, Almond, to Bomb y.
22 Australia, ss, Murray, to Calcutta.
22 Hoogley, ss, Varangini, to Mezzolina.
22 Northumbria, s, Bolkeley, to Liverpool.
22 Kwang Tung, H. M., Elton, to Hodeida.
24 Duna, ss, Thomson, to Bombay.
26 Vrunai Bai, ss, Bolliger, to Liverpool.
27 Sunda, ss, Shallard, to Suez.
27 Buena Ventura, ss, Edwards, to Manilla.
28 Tertia, ss, Wrann, to Rangoon.
28 Paradoe, s, Barwis, Liverpool.
29 Philomel, M's S. G. B., Worth, to Muscat.
29 Ruby, ss, Reyn-ld, to Manilla.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 16 Wolverine, H. M's S. t., Wratislaw, from Trincomalee
Jan. 9 Columbine H. M's ., Fr., Hereforth, from Gwadel.
16 Thetis, H. M's S. Fr., Ward, from Shanghai.
16 Glasgow, H. M's S. Fr., Jones, from Colombo.
16 Godaverry, ss, Montemord, from Mauritius.
22 Duque de Palmella, P. G. B., De Costa, from Galle.
22 Forest Right, ship, Dove, from Cardiff.
25 Richmond, ss, Edwards, from Newcastle.
26 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
26 Royal Standard, Kirby, from Cardiff.
26 George Locket, Johnston, from Newcastle.
26 Swimmer, H. M's ss, Bolitho, from Plymouth.
27 Vedetta, Ital. S. Fl., F. Cassona, from Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Corinna (s), 100 kegs red lead, A. Coovejee and Co; 500 bundles sheet iron J. Soares.
Menzaleh (s), 3 casks iron, Fraser and Miller; 100 bundles sheet iron, F. Escofally; 20 casks fire clay, D. Jewa 2 cases to bacco, K. Nixon and Co; 100 boxes barsoap H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo (s), 500 bundles candles, H. B. Jeejeebhoy; 50 casks cement, N. Sumsoodin and Co; 42 cases stout, S. Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 34 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 36 bales cotton Tribhowan Hera; 134 bales cotton, Heemutram Vuthoomm
Amoyn, 60 cwts coir yarn, Somjee Pudomsey; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sealy and Co.
Lady Allan, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Content, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 80 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Benton, 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Thunderbolt, 100 bales cotton, Khoosal Huridass.
Gadshill 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Nosh Greame, 85 bales cotton, Echaram Hurjewan; 42 bales cotton, V Gelabunker.
Dread nought 1674 cwts nux vomica and 140 cwts. ambabulee, Somjee Pudomsee.
Beaun Damah 559 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,600 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 600 bags linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.
Nio is, 30 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolidas and Co; 50 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 132 bales cotton, Greaves cotton and Co; 45 bales cotton, Rayery Aserchund; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 150 bags wheat, Nutheo Nensey; 325 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 27 bales wool, Cursondass Damoder; 30 bales wool, Nebraz Nothumdas; 44 bales cotton, Cursondass Damoder; 34 cases hingda, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 25 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 65 bales wool, Kessowjee Poojs.
Rinaldo (s), 910 cwts myrabollams, Finlay Muir and Co; 51 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co; 500 bales cotton, the L. A. and A. Co; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Monockjee and Co; 114 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.
Menzaleh (s), 400 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Tiber (s), 345 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khatow; 534 bags wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.
Stephenson (s), 250 bags wheat, H. Hassum H. Meetha 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 35 bales wool, C. Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Good Hope (s), 25 boxes peacock feathers Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 19 cases fishmaw, Mcerally Nuthoo; 23 bales hides, Abmedbhoy Hatimboy; 267 bales cotton, Reichie Steuart and Co; 7 cases gum, Gooldass Hurjewan; 8 bales hides and skins, Hussun Oomer; 12 boxes bloodstone and 11 packages peacock feathers, Rahmoobhoy Mahomed; 2 cases chilanum, Morarjee Joonha; 32 cases chibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 4 cases fishmaws, 61 cases chibanum, and 14 cases gum, Joomah oy Laljee.
Timor (s), 1,560 cwts. wet dates, Inderjee Moonsey; 625 cwts W. dates, E. Ahmed; 50 cwts horns and 100 cwts. nuxvomics, V. Moolchund; 84 cwts chibanum, Ats Momun.
Vence ia (s), 195 packages cinnamon, 316 packages pepper, 9 packages cardamoms, 405 packages ginger, and 7056 packages coffee, P and O. Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Hindoostan (s), 2 cases silk, Hajee Ally.

FOR HAVRE.

Vence ia (s), 345 packages coffee, P and OCo; 1000 bales cotton, Jules Sieg Fried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindoostan (s), 200 bales cotton, P and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hindoostan (s), 50 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindoostan (s), 150 bales cotton, P and O Co.
Tebe, s, 100 cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Richie Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinsner and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moultan, s 136 cases chibanum, Abdoola Momen; 4 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 5 cases peacock feathers, Cassambhoy Goolamhoosein; 91 chests opium E. D. Sassoon; 1 case Cambaystone, A. Budroodin & Co.; 8 bundles E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy, 28 cases chibanum and 3 cases fishmaws, Buchoo Khakey; 7 chests opium, Nepchund Nowrungrey; 100 bales twist, 110 chests opium David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moultan s. 5 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 44 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 5 chests opium L Banichund; 61 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 77 chests opium, T. Gunshandass; 60 chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee 5 chests opium, G. Balakee; 5 chests opium, R. Dawksdass.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 5.

Lamb, Indian Veterenary Surgeon, on duty, from Tannah.
Dann, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmednugur.
Draught, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Purkis, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, from leave, from England.
FEBRUARY 6.
Marshall, Captain, 66th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 6.

Hewett, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Dick, Surgeon Major, 17th Regiment N I, on leave, to Poona.
Jacob, Captain, 19th Regiment N I, on duty, to Sholapore.
Burgess, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th Feb.

The Cr-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—Ghizree Sanitaria —Capt J Fleming, 66th Foot, to be Comdt, vice Capt Oliver whose tenure of office has expired.
G O C No 668 of the 29th Oct 1873 is cancelled.
In G O C No 570, 24th Sept last, the name of Lieut G G B Cromwell 66th Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut W. Roberts of the same Regt.
The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
Staff Corps—Capt and Brev Maj W H Newport, from the 31st Jan to the 28th Feb 1874 in extension, to Panchgunny, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 4.)

The Rt Hon'ble the Gov in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr David Fremantle Carmichael, to act as Chief Secy to Govt during the absence on the Hon'ble Mr Hudleston on leave or until further orders.

Mr Charles Gilbert Master, to act as Secy to Govt, Revenue Department, during the employment, of Mr Carmichael on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Ridewell Grigg to act as Comr of the Neilgherry Hills during the absence of Mr Cockerell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Davidson, to act as Colr and Magst and Agent to the Govt of Fort St George in Ganjam during the employment of Mr Master on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr John Cameron to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Magst of Tanjore during the absence of Mr H J Stokes on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Allen Lindsay Lister, to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Magst of South Arcot during the employment of Mr Sharp on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Lenn x Bruce Cumming, to be on Asst to the Colr and Magst of North Arcot, an to act as Head Asst in that District during the employment of Mr Wilkinson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Kough, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Magst of South Arcot during the employment of Mr Lister on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Rice to act as Asst Comr of the Neilgherry Hill during the employment of Mr Grigg on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Octavius Butler Irvine, to act as District and Session Judge of Chittoor during absence of Mr Plumer on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Francis Henry Woodroffe to act as District and Sessions Judge of Madura during the absence of Mr P P Hutchins on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr Davidson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, to act as District and Session Judge of Rajah mundry during the absence of Mr. Morris on leave or until further orders.

The Revd Edward H DuBois to be a fellow of the Madras University.

Mr T Marden, B A., Inspr of Schools, 3rd Grade, to act as an Inspr of Schools, 2nd Grade, during the absence of Mr Caldwell on leave or until further orders.

Mr W E Keshaw, B A., Inspr of Schools, 4th Grade, to act as an Inspr of Schools, 3rd Grade, during the employment of Mr Marden on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr John Bradshaw, M A., to act as an Inspr of Schools, 4th Grade, during the employment of Mr Keshaw on other duty, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following postings and removals are ordered viz :—

M G R Leggatt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from Madura to Berhampore to join at the expiration of his 3 month's privilege leave.

Mr F D Harris, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from Berhampore to West Coast canal, to join, on relief by Mr Leggatt.

Mr J Grims, Asst Engr 2nd grade, from Coast Canal to Palghaut to join at once.

Mr W B Leggatt, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from furlough to Muddepilly, to join, on rets n from furlough.

Lieut-Col R R Beddome, Insp-r of Forests, delivered over charge of the Office to Captain Campbell Walker on the 2nd instant.

Mr J H Garstin, Colr and Magst of South Arcot, resumed charge of the Office from Mr R H Sullivan, Act Colr and Magst on the 26th Jan 1874.

Mr H H Gr-e, Asst Comr, Nilgiris, resumed charge of the Office from Mr R Rice, Actg Asst Comr, on the 31st January last.

The servic s of Lieut-Col R Betty, A-st Supt of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department on promotion.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col F H Rundall, of the Royal Madras Engineers, on receipt of Colonel's allowance, Inspr-Genl of Irrigation, Bengal, to reside and draw pay in England.

Col A. K. Clark-Kennedy, S C Comdt 13th N I on furlough on private affairs for four months and twenty-four days, and on medical certificate for one year, seven months, and six days, to embark from Madras.

Col E T Fasken, A C, Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing, and Accounts, on furlough on private affairs for two years to embark from Madras.

Col C Scott Elliot, S C in charge Accounts Branch, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Fort Saint George, on furlough on private affairs for one year eight months, and twenty-nine days, to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Lieut Col J R G Mag ath, S C Wing Officer 28th N I, on furlough on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board to England.

Maj R H Beddome S C Inspr of Forests, on furlough on private affairs for two years, to embark from Madras.

Surgn Maj G Mackey, M D, L R C P E, Examiner of Medical Accounts on furlough on private affairs for two years, to embark from Madras.

Surg D J McCarthy, in Medical charge 3rd N I, on furlough on priv te affairs for two years, to embark from Bombay.

The services of Lieu Col E Beatty, of the Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Cr-in-C.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approbation :—

Capt Fredrick Jam s Hicks M S C having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, from the 1st Feb 1871.

The under-mentioned officer has reported his return from Europe.

Maj W G Ward S C Asst Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Hyderabad.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp, Bangalore, 24th Jany 1874.

On conclusion of the Camp of Exercise, Captain F C Nicholas C Battery 9th R A will proceed to Secunderabad to rejoin his head quarters, and Captain H Bird R A at Kirkee in view to his appointment as Act Adjt 9th Bgde R A.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Fort St George, 27th Jany 1874.—By the Comdt 3rd Lty, appointing Col F S Cunningham to officiate as Comdt, Lieut Col A D Inverarity in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt A W L Andrew as Wing Officer without prej dice to his duties as Adjt, with effect from the 1st Jany 1874 vice Col W H Frose.

14th Jany 1874.—By the Officer Comdg Ceded Districts, appointing Maj T Orred, A C to take over charge of Pensions and Family Certificate Holders, as a temporary measure, vice Col J G Cooke, D.

11th Jan 1874.—By the Officer C mdg 16th Lancers, directing Lieut W N Hill to perform the duties of Riding Master until further orders, with effect from the 1st instant.

23rd Jan 1874.—By the Comdt, Palavaram, appointing Capt J M Macdonald, station Staff Officer, Palavaram, vice Capt C. C. Hewetson relieved

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE MRS. DEANE will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, from 5 to 7 P.M.

J. P. E. JERVOISE,
Captain, and A..D.-C.
Govt. House, Parell, 6th February 1874.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PETER" is requested to communicate his name, in confidence, to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

McCLUMPHA—At Edinburgh, John McClumpha, Senior, R.W.P.M., Lodge St. Andrew's, No. 48, Edinburgh, sincerely regretted by an influential circle of private and Masonic friends, as well as by his numerous family, aged 72 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NEWMAN—February 2nd, at 8, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta the wife of Baughton Newman, of a son.
RUS —February 1st, at the Seaman's Church, Prinsep's Ghaut Calcutta, the wife of Rev. A. Rust, of a son.
STRANGE—February 4th, at the Adyar, Madras, Mrs. Lumsden Strange, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BELLEW—January 31st, at Lahore, Isabell Honor, infant daughter of Sur. Major H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., age 6 days.
DAVIS—January 29th, at Morar, Thomas William Davis, Bandmaster, 26th Cameronians, aged 51.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

THE position taken up by the Railway Companies in regard to the carting agency charges having been clearly defined by the communications published in the *Gazette* yesterday and on Thursday, we are now able to proceed to examine the various charges in detail. It appears that there are three distinct services included in the final rate which the merchant pays the Companies for the carriage of goods from the interior to the bunders—1st, Mileage rates for service on the Railway; 2nd, Terminal proper, which includes loading and unloading goods, use of siding and stations, &c., on the Railway premises; 3rd, Cartage outside the Railway premises to the bunders or warehouses. The Companies make much of the fact that the maximum rates for the two former authorised by Government have never been worked up to. We believe that this arises partly because the maximum rates were fixed long ago with only a very hazy notion of what they should be, and partly because little attention has been devoted to ascertaining what they should be and revising the maximum rates since. As regards these two items, Government and the Railway Companies are in the best position to ascertain what fair rates should be fixed at, while the public are equally able to form a judgment regarding the cartage.

We pointed out in our issue of the 6th January last the effect of tolls for no service rendered. We wrote—"The prices at which commodities will sell with a given mileage rate for "carriage regulate the distance from which such "commodities can be brought for sale at a profit. If the cost of conveying a maund one mile "be taken at 1/5th of a pie, the remission of a "toll to that extent will permit of a producer "one mile further off sending his goods to market. "The receipt to the Railway is not only thus "augmented by the new mile of line brought into "work, but by the charges for haulage of the "commodity over the whole length of line to the "particular market concerned." In this case it is quite clear that the profits to the Company, all other things remaining the same, must be infinitely greater in proportion as they can secure maximum mileage and quantity of traffic. This maximum is dependent entirely on the area of country that can be stimulated to produce commodities and the price which can be obtained for the goods in the market. The market prices are always varying, but this does not affect the question at issue. Any burden or tax which is placed on goods lessens the area from which it is possible to get commodities produced. A tax which would amount to the price of the article would wholly suppress its power of competition with similar articles in the foreign markets; accordingly, any less tax would be less injurious in this respect, and so on till the tax was taken off altogether, and the commodity could be offered for sale in the foreign markets at simply the cost of production. The cost of production for export is necessarily influenced by the costly carriage, for the *prices* which at any moment are common for all competing suppliers must include delivery to the customer. The receipts realised by the carriage of goods are burdened with a charge for doing the work. The charge for do

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The famine in Bengal would appear to have wider-spreading consequences than might at first be imagined. In fact there must be more in it than is dreamed of in anybody's philosophy, for I have it on the best authority, and have been solemnly assured, that it is owing to the famine that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company are unable to provide sufficient accommodation for passengers by their local trains! Doubtless the Agent will give the matter his attention.

WHAT a wonderful thing economy is! We are getting so poor now that, although we can quietly let His Grace of Argyll take 3,33,333 rupees daily from under our noses, we must forego the time-hallowed bark of delight with which we have been used to welcome the incoming mails and must wait for the Post Office bugles to prepare us for all our news. I see, too, that the outstations are being deprived of their time-guns, and must therefore only wonder how much longer our midday salute will remain to us. My reflective mind sees a certain consequence from all this. Either salutes of honour will have to be abolished and all sorts of Royal birth-days and other events be suspended, or native rajahs on tour will have *to send their powder on before them!*

IF wine and coarser tipples have their poets, snuff and tobacco may claim some small part of the attention of the Muses. Snuff lays is a field wherein many a budding poet may bloom with more or less originality. Hindoo poets bloom with more of that quality than any others, and though the Highland poet may, in consequence of the alleged intimacy of the brain with the nose, be roused to strong efforts of fancy on the theme of the sneezing mull, I feel proud to say that I believe an average Hindoo maker of verses is capable of rising to an imaginative height superior to the Gael's. Here is what, according to Mr. James Smith, a son of hard toil in Edinburgh, whose serious and humorous publications in prose and poetry have marked him as a Scotchman of some original ability, a Highland snuff-taker has written of his favourite; yet if one of the next Bombay University examination papers were to contain the direction, "Write a heroic upon snuff," I have a presentiment that many effusions more original in language and sentiment would be forthcoming:—

Ta foskey-stills is fery goot;
Ta crowdie's petter mhor;
Put ta sneezhie-mull o' black-an'-proun's
Ta sing ta I store.
Ta sneesh is meat, ta sneesh is trink;
An' when it's up her nose,
She'll does not care one tinkler's tam
For all her mortal foes,
Then shame your ah intrs, purst your trones;
Plaw lows, you t ev le! plaw,
In praise o' Scotland's sneezhie'-Mull—
Ta King upove tem a!

IF your paper of the 3rd has conveyed to many of your readers any of the supreme amusement which it afforded me, I am sure they will all have to acknowledge themselves very much obliged to you. The article which gave me so much pleasure was the extract from the *Madras Times*, entitled "A Baboo Biographer." I do not believe all the "Charivaris," Indian, London, Parisian, or otherwise, that ever existed, have produced anything to equal the "Biographer's" choice phrases. There is something so exquisitely absurd in his searching for novelty of expression, his utter contempt for anything like propriety, his studious deviation from anything like ordinary usage, his beautiful attempts to invest words with meanings that never belonged to them, and his determination "withal" never to use the right word in the right place, that really I think he could do nothing better than straightway offer his services to the "leading journal," either to write in its own columns about the famine and Mr. Forbe and fight the battle of the break of gauge, or in the Rast Gofterian or Jami-Jamsheddian, or Summacharian ranks, to do energetic "fagging." It is nothing uncommon to find the sublimely ridiculous personified in Hindu-English, and I don't suppose a man has ever been a year in India without seeing either in original or in copy numerous specimens such as would remind us of the clerk who, writing to his employer, informed him that by "your Honor's favour and the grace of God I am travailing in the acute dysentery;" and further we know that most of our sable brethren, by some fatality, however respectable their positions, have an unfortunate knack of being either impertinent or silly, or otherwise ludicrous both in the matter and the manner of the large amount of writing they attempt in English. But when we have such a production as that just reviewed by the Madras paper, emanating from the master of a training academy, I think we are justified in deprecating in his disciples a too religious adherence to the literary (or, as our friend calls it, "literally") principles of their Master, lest the Indian Charivari and the London Punch, "Fun," and all the "Facetiæ," be compelled for want of readers to wind up their affairs for ever!

THE *Times of India's* famous "Towers of Silence" article has turned London journalism into a perfect Babel of discord. Your local contemporary himself has latterly had the good taste not to brag any more about having had one of his articles copied by the *Daily Telegraph*; he has even forborne to comply with your request that he would complete your education in "modern English" by pointing out what were the choice phrases of his own composition which had been "translated into choice Telegraphese." But the paper has, it seems, a "chief proprietor" in London who is determined not to forego the luxury of advertising himself in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* by taking advantage of that journal's notorious dislike to the *Daily Telegraph*. So, we have the *Pall Mall* telling the weary old story with the weary old jokes about "untamed savages" all over again, till the impartial reader asks, in a tone of disgust, "Can this really be the paper which used to boast it was written by gentlemen for gentlemen?" You may perhaps remember that your London correspondent said in one of his letters he thought the best way to answer the writer of the *Pall Mall's* stupidly spiteful criticisms on the *Daily Telegraph* would be to horsewhip him. The *Pall Mall* now seizes on this letter, and comments upon it with a mixture of hatred and ferocity worthy only of the late Mrs. Betsy Prig:—

"We can trace the letter by proof positive straight to the bosom of the *Telegraph* itself. And he writes revels that at the office of that journal there is a deep though long-delayed determination to have our blood! He says—and the unconcern seems to give him pleasure—that the day never dawns that does not bring for us the first odour of murderous personal assault. It is, then, as we feared! Ever since we persuaded our contemporary to abandon certain profits connected with baby-farming, we have felt the doom impending over us; and we are burdened with the consciousness that every subsequent attempt to correct his errors and elevate his character has brought our fate yet nearer. The perversity of human nature is really disheartening; and is particularly so in the case of men who acknowledge the justice of the unswerving hand even while they tend to it. But we are resolved never to give up. The *Telegraph* is vastly mistaken if it supposes that we shall be deterred by threats of violence, however sanguinary, from continuing the good work we have begun. Our contemporary may rage as he may; we shall persist in reforming him. Nor shall we suffer violence itself in any Quaker spirit. Fearing what is now openly declared, a red-hot poker has always been kept in the fire at Northumberland-street; and we never go abroad without being armed with a weapon of which, except that it was purchased at Fortnum and Mason's, we shall disclose nothing; until our assailant wriggles before it like M. Faure in Gounod's 'Faust,' when he is affronted by the cross-handle swords.

What a warning this affords to first-class journalists not to fall into bad company! Here is the exquisite *Pall Mall*, the very pink of journalistic gentility, forgetting itself so far as to talk of a rival in language which simply degrades any man who uses it. And this is the result of the *Pall Mall's* brief and accidental association with the *Times of India!*

Do not let the ladies and gentlemen who were at the Fancy Ball believe that they had all the fun to themselves that night, for a gentleman who has made an Indian name by his clever disguises and captures of such scoundrels as Thugs made the event an occasion for having a little amusement for himself and a few friends. The guest of one of the persons who for one night was a distinguished historic individual—it may have been Ninon de L'Enclos or George IV., but really it does not matter who it was, though, if you please, we will say it was the Hon. Jeremiah—went to the ball with the said distinguished personage, but not as one of the Fancy "Ballists." It may have been noticed by several gentlemen that when they had taken refreshments three or four times, the glittering eye of a Chopdar was fixed upon them, but withdrawn immediately when it was noticed—just as if inside of the Chopdar there was a mechanical arrangement in connection with his conscience which pulled him to "eyes front!" And some ladies who had danced several times in an evening with the same gentleman may have been startled by the furtive gaze of that insolent-looking Chopdar. I know one little clown of a fellow who was just going to press the hand of the noble-looking Marchioness de Carabas, when he didn't do it, simply because he was mysteriously influenced by a glance from the Chopdar. I know another gentleman who as a Shaksperian character was about to demonstrate the gallantry that tradition has uniformly connected with his part—when *he* didn't, because he thought he heard a voice at his ear saying "None of your larks there, young man," although, when he looked round, there was nobody in sight but the imperturbable Chopdar. Curiosity about the little Chopdar was not confined to a few ladies and gentlemen in the ball-room. The servant-logue looked at him many a time and oft, and though he was

"neither rich nor rare,
They wonder'd how the devil he got there."

They saw him descend from the back of the Hon. Jeremiah's carriage, and they saw he bustled backwards and forwards, and gabbled patois more than any of them, yet none of them knew his name, and excitement upon the matter had reached ebullition point, and a deputation of servants was about to ask him for his name, when the Hon. Jeremiah's carriage drove up and whisked away the Chopdar, who from behind it waved his mace and shouted "barjao" with wonderful zeal. Now, I could tell who that Chopdar was. He was *not* a Chopdar—that is plain. Don't be alarmed, ladies and gentlemen; he'll keep his counsel, will that ubiquitous Chopdar, and won't tell all he saw and heard that night. But next time you go to a Fancy Ball, and stroll into the side chambers, just see that there are no chopdars in your vicinity.

EVERYWHERE in India there are symptoms of a revolt of European society against the old official practice of inviting numbers of native gentlemen, whenever a ball is given at Government House, to see how the English ladies dance. At Madras, Lord Hobart has already given way so far to this natural feeling of dislike to having what should be a social entertainment turned into a raree show, that he has drawn a distinct line of separation between Europeans and natives, and refuses to ask the latter to his dancing parties; and I believe Sir G. Campbell has done much the same thing at Calcutta. It will be more difficult to make the change quietly in Bombay, and no doubt there will be the usual number of natives at the Governor's Ball on the 16th; but it has been remarked that Sir P. Wodehouse does not now invite natives to the smaller dancing parties given at Pareli. I wonder Sir Philip has not already been denounced for this exclusiveness, and held up to public odium by the *Bombay Smoucher* and the *Guzerat Smiter* as the malignant enemy of the loyal and unoffending natives of India. It is useless, of course, to assure the native press that there is nothing for them to take umbrage at. The necessity for defining more clearly what should be the social relations of Europeans and natives has really arisen out of the demand of the latter for social equality. In the old days, when Europeans treated the people of this country with a good-humoured toleration as an inferior race of beings, it did not occur to them to trouble themselves what the natives thought of the ways in which they chose to amuse themselves. They felt probably on this subject like the French Marquise of the *ancien régime*, who, on being remonstrated with for making her morning toilet in the presence of one of her men-servants, asked, with an air of surprise, "Do you call that thing a man?" But, now that education has brought us all to a level, the refusal of most of the educated natives to bring their own wives and daughters into English society, to which they nevertheless insist on a right of admission for themselves, deserves to be sternly rebuked. It is not European arrogance but native conservatism that puts difficulties in the way of the equal association on pleasant terms of the two races. No doubt, the kindly and fostering influence of Sir Bartle Frere and his family had a great effect a few years ago in encouraging natives to abandon old prejudices, and to come out freely into society, and since his time there has been a relapse instead of the further advance that might have been expected if he had stopped here; but natives who call themselves reformers ought to have the courage now to act on their convictions instead of waiting to be petted.

ONE of the most brilliant of modern *literateurs*, Mr. Sydney Laman Blanchard—in his book "Yesterday and To-day in India"—thus delivered himself concerning your Church Gate contemporary:—"The *Times of India* is, as a general rule, opposed to what may be called popular ideas, as far as our own countrymen are concerned. It has indeed the reputation of being the organ of the natives—the Parsees more especially—and too frequently justifies the charge by maintaining the separation of interests which it would be more politic to seek to unite." It is not my purpose to show how much truth there may be in this heavy indictment, for your readers know as well as myself to what tenuity the paper in question has narrowed its mind, and how many of the splendid talents entrusted to it for the benefit of mankind it has lavished on the Parsees. That it still entertains an affectionate solicitude for the well-being of the race is plain from the way in which it invites attention to an alarming article on "Parsee Vital Statistics" from the *Rast Goftar*. It appears that the increase of a most intelligent and enlightened people is prevented by their besotted adherence to a barbarous and pernicious custom. If this cruel and abominable observance were abolished, and if the intermarriages which too frequently occur among families of kindred blood were to cease, it is believed that we should have, instead of three thousand, an increase of nine thousand Parsees in ten years. Of the considerations presented in the foregoing sentence I hardly know which is the most startling, for it is at least paradoxical to say that an enlightened people would increase and multiply if it were not so barbarous and benighted; it is also frightful to think that it is losing health and stamina by in-and-in-breeding; and lastly, if it is appalling to reflect how many Parsee infants die who might have lived, it is no less solemnising to consider the state of Bombay if nine thousand new Parsees were added to it in every decade. For they would go on increasing at a compound interest rate! I am also told that the climate of India is unsuitable to the Parsee constitution, which deteriorates here like that of the European. I have already been told by a Parsee gentleman, about to go to England, "I am going home next May, if all is well"; but I only regarded his off-hand speech as an airy assumption meant to indicate enlightenment, civilisation, and that kind of thing. There was more in it, however; the home of Pestonjee is not here, he is but a stranger and a wayfarer, and he sighs for another and a better country. In all seriousness, Mr. Bhicajee (whose lecture furnishes the basis of the *Rast Goftar's* article) is, I think, well advised in recommending emigration to the Parsees. In Australia, in America, and in Canada, there are capital openings for educated and intelligent young Parsees whose talents and special aptitudes for business do not find here the chances they deserve. And there is very little doubt that the *physique* of the race, already high in the comparative scale of nations, would immensely improve in cooler latitudes. I am sure these sentiments will be agreeable to you, for, although you cannot claim to be the organ of the Parsees, you have their interests at heart, and must hail with satisfaction any proposals likely to tend to their advancement and increase.

MILITARY ITEMS.

HER MAJESTY'S 1st Battalion 17th Regiment marched into Meean Meer on Sunday last, on its way to Peshawur, and resumed its onward march the following morning. The baggage, women and children had preceded them.

WE understand that Dr. Beatson, the Surgeon General British forces in India, has recommended that 300 men of H. M.'s 36th Regiment should be sent during the coming summer as a working party to the hills. It is stated that he has not recommended the moving of the regiment.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A DAILY contemporary has stated in reference to the return to active duty of Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, that he is to take command of the Mediterranean fleet. Now without expressing a doubt as to the fitness of the gallant officer for any service in connection with his profession, we must correct the statement. Sir Hastings Yelverton is a Vice-Admiral and will be relieved by one of his own rank, as stated by us elsewhere, and we believe on the promotion of Rear-Admiral Inglefield, Rear-Amiral Osborn will succeed him as Superintendent of the Malta Dockyard, and second in command of the Mediterranean fleet.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

BY the retirement of Sir FitzWygram from the 15th Hussars, Colonel Jenkins, 19th Hussars, has become the senior Cavalry commanding officer, Colonel Tower, 3rd Dragoon Guards, standing second, and Colonel Vyse, 3rd Hussars, third. Sir Frederick FitzWygram purchased his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 6th Dragoons over fifteen years ago—in July, 1858—and has been in command of the 15th Hussars since September, 1860, when he exchanged from the Inniskillings with Colonel Crawley. Colonel Jenkins completed twelve years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Hussars on the 1st inst. Colonel Tower has held charge of the Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards for over ten years, and Colonel Vyse has commanded the 3rd Hussars for more than nine.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 29TH JANUARY.

A PORTUGUESE gun-boat the Duque de Palmalla, Commander J. DeSilva Costa, from Galle, arrived here on the morning of the 22nd and is bound for Lisbon.

Captain F. M. Hunter, our First Assistant Political Resident, proceeded, on the evening of the 22nd inst., on his mission to Hodeida and other neighbouring ports, to bring down, in H. M. S. Kwang-Tung, to Aden, several Arab and Egyptian witnesses connected with the Ward Court Martial. I hear the Political Assistant has carried with him two or three bags full of dollars to make presents to the Chiefs he might come in contact with. Besides, I am told, that Captain Hunter is to bring to a final settlement a dispute regarding a piece of land originally belonging to the British Government and which was sold cunningly by the Chief of Makulla to the Turkish Government. The Kwang-Tung carried with her provisions to last for more than a fortnight.

The flagship Glasgow moved inside the harbour at 8 A.M. on the 23rd instant, from her outside mooring, and lies at anchor near the Custom-house pier close to the Wolverene.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Calcutta, Captain Henderson, from Zanzibar, arrived in the harbour early on the morning of the 26th with H. M.'s mails for East and West. She has again the third time missed the Cape mails, which, it is said, were not signalled before she departed from Zanzibar.

The burlesque company of H. M.'s 105th Detachment, Steamer Point, gave their farewell performance in the band-room on the nights of last Monday and Tuesday. The scenes of the telegraph amateurs (who are always ready in rendering assistance to such performances) were displayed on the temporary erected stage. It was a very good performance.

This afternoon was the scene of a grand regatta got up by His Excellency Arthur Cumming, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval fleet in the East Indies. All the civil and military officers and several foreign and Parsee gentlemen of the station were invited on board the Admiral's ship. There was a dance after the regatta was over. All the Royal Navy vessels in the harbour adorned their masts with flags of various colours.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you copy of a letter I have just addressed to the Editor of the *Indian Statesman*.—I am &c.

T. MADAVA RAO,
Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN STATESMAN."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared, under the signature of 'Obey the Law,' in your impression of the 4th instant. The following is an extract from that letter:—

"There is another order of Government which is being frequently disregarded, and that is against the acceptance of addresses and presents from the natives of this country by any officer of Government. The most recent infraction of this rule is the rumoured acceptance by Lieutenant Palmer, R.N., commanding H. M.'s turret-ship Magdala, of a diamond ring presented by H. H. the Maharajah Holkar."

It is but right I should at once inform you that all that is stated in the foregoing extract about Captain Palmer is utterly without foundation in fact.

It is much to be regretted that correspondents should think fit to rush into print with such reckless statements affecting men of position and character.

I address these lines with the knowledge and approval of H. H. Maharajah Holkar, and trust they will find insertion in an early issue of your paper, in justice to the worthy officer of Government so groundlessly impugned.—I am, &c. (Signed) T. MADAVA RAO,
Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

Walkeshwur, 6th February.

THE REPLY COURTEOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have hitherto refrained from making any comment, either publicly or private, regarding the circumstances under which Signorina D'Arco broke her engagement with me. But, since she has thought fit to rush into print and state what is not true, I feel myself justified in giving my version of the story. My second costume concert was announced for the 2nd January at the Grant Road Theatre, and Signorina D'Arco was to appear three times, but late on that day and after rehearsal she thought fit to tell my agents that none of the other artistes would sing that night unless they were paid their half month's pay (in advance). On my questioning them on the subject at half-past six they all denied having made such a statement to Signorina D'Arco, and in support of the truth of this they all attended that night at the theatre and went through their parts.

According to agreement their 15 days' pay in advance *was* actually due (all the artistes had been paid up to the 31st December), but in consequence of the New Year's holidays I was unable to get in money due to me and could not pay the salaries until the following day, but my agents sent by me a letter to Signorina D'Arco, guaranteeing that her salary would be paid the next morning at 10 o'clock, and as I am informed others also were kind enough to offer to pay her that same night, if she would go to the theatre and sing, but for some reason best known to herself she refused.

That I used ungentlemanly language to Signorina D'Arco I most emphatically deny. I certainly accused her of trying to injure my business by not singing herself and trying to coerce the other artistes besides, and I also told her that she was guilty of an untruth in stating that my other artistes had told her they would not sing.

I maintain that Signorina D'Arco should have kept faith with the public by singing her parts on that evening as announced, and to have made her claim for salary after, instead of breaking her engagement. And presuming that I had really insulted her, as she states, she should have taken the course now pursued, at that time, instead of waiting more than a month, and after the other artistes had left Bombay, before publishing her grievance, when she knows very well none of them are here to refute her statements.

Regarding her offer to sing at the last concert, I know nothing of, neither can I learn that such an offer was made. And had the other artistes power to arrange, I doubt if they would have accepted such an offer, for Signorina D'Arco offered them all the grossest insult (professionally), and this she well knows, that one artiste could offer to another, by going to the Town Hall concerts and sitting in the front seats after she had broken her engagement.

With reference to the Editor's note at the foot of Signorina D'Arco's letter, I beg to say it was not *my* "farewell concert," but one got up by a private gentleman, kindly assisted by amateurs, exclusively for the purpose of sending the artistes back to Italy, and, beyond being released from their agreements, I have in no way benefited by the concert.

I may remark that although I attribute in a great measure my losses to the fact of Signorina D'Arco breaking her engagement just at the time I was arranging to produce some operas, and as I am advised I have good and just claims against her for damages, I have refrained from instituting any proceedings, preferring to leave the Artistic Tribunal in Italy to decide who is right. Yours, &c. G. INZOLI.

Bombay, 5th February.

THE ALLEGED SALVAGE CLAIMS OF THE KWANG-TUNG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your *Overland Summary* of the 12th inst., the following appears:—

"We understand the Captain of the Kwang-Tung claims for salvage services in towing off the steamer Cerdic, which went ashore in the Red Sea, Rs. 3,67,000. The captain and the underwriters refuse to pay the exorbitant demand, and the matter will have to be settled in the Admiralty Court, London."

The facts of the case are—by prior agreement the sum of £3,000 only was offered by the captain of the Cerdic, and accepted by the commander of the Kwang-Tung, a bill for which amount has since been "accepted" by the owners. Your informant must have imitated the claim made by the Dalhousie for saving the cargo of the Azalia, as that amounted to about the sum mentioned. By inserting this correction in your valuable paper, you will oblige yours faithfully,

M. M. EDWARDS,
First Officer H. M. S. Kwang-Tung B. M.

Aden, 22nd January.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms to-day, at 4 P.M.

POLICE AND MUNICIPAL FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 2,700 were recovered on account of police and municipal fines.

THEFT.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced a man named Seedick Ebrahim, a noted thief, to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, belonging to one Shaik Mahomed Oosman.

DEPARTURE OF HOLKAR'S SUITE.—Cassirao Dada Saheb, the Maharaja's elder brother, the two princes, the Ranees, and others left Bombay by the ordinary mail train for Niphar yesterday morning. The Maharaja leaves in two or three days.

ILLEGAL SALE OF GANZA.—At the Girgaum Police Court, an old native woman by name Roopa was charged with selling ganza without a license from the Commissioner of Police. She was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—On Thursday a Hindoo lad, by name Gunoo Pandoo, was bitten seriously by a dog straying about the street at Funnuswady. The boy was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the dog was forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police.

A DESERTER ARRESTED.—A seaman of the ship Phinneas Pendleton was arrested on Thursday by Mr. Inspector Thomas as a deserter from the ship, and on being put on board the police officer received the reward of Rs. 10 from the master of the ship, allowed in such cases.

WE understand that the address voted to H. H. Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I., on behalf of the native community of Bombay will be presented to His Highness in a public meeting at the mansion of the Honourable Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., at 4 P.M., on Sunday (to-morrow) the 8th instant.

THE CASE AGAINST THE SOOBA OF NOWSAREE.—It will be remembered that the charge preferred against the Sooba of Nowsaree was dismissed by Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat. The complainant in the case has presented an appeal against the decision of the magistrate to the Resident at Baroda.

SATTARA LOCAL FUNDS.—From a report of the Local Funds for 1872-73 of the Sattara District, we observe that the total receipts, including the balance on the 1st April 1872, amounted to Rs. 3,26,302-7-2, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,17,586-11-7, leaving a balance on the 1st April 1873 of Rs. 1,08,715-11-7.

RE-CAPTURE OF A RUNAWAY PRISONER.—A native prisoner, who escaped from the House of Correction on Thursday afternoon, was re-captured at Tarwarry by Police Constable No. 847E, after a hard struggle. The Commissioner of Police awarded the courageous policeman a good conduct ticket, and handed over the prisoner to the jail authorities.

RETURN VISIT TO MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.—Yesterday morning His Highness the Maharaja Holkar paid a return visit to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. He was accompanied by Sir Madhavrao, one of the princes, and Mr. Gaud, Chief Justice. Nearly half an hour was spent in conversation; and before the party left, Mr. Justice Bayley presented a rich silver plate to the Prince.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Le Casse Noite ..... Gurtner.
Quadrille	Le Veveur ..... Boulist.
Selection	Robin Hood ..... Godfrey.
Valse	Soldaten Leide ..... Gung'l.
Selection	Simon Boc.a Negra ..... Verdi.
Galop	Wagner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—From 1st January to 31st December in the past year 325 inquests were held by the Coroner for the city of Bombay, which are thus classified:—Homicidal cases, 10; suicidal cases, 47; suicidal cases during temporary insanity, 2; casual deaths, such as accidental poisoning, accidental drowning, accidents on board-ships, &c., 178; natural causes, 79; and cases how and under what circumstances caused unknown, 9.

NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, Mirza Kaloo and eleven others were charged at the instance of Mr. Deputy Superintendent Cummuy with being found gambling in a common gaming house at Nagpada with dice and money. The defendants were adjudged guilty, and one of them, who was a confirmed gambler, was fined Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 10 each. The money found on the ground was ordered to be given to the poor-box.

THE WULLAH STATE.—A correspondent states that since the death of Mr Keshowlal, the late Karbharee of Wullah, a dispute has arisen between the Thakore and Political Agent of Kattywar as to the appointment of a new Karbharee. The Thakore does not wish the appointment of any such officer, while the Political Agent considers that there is great necessity at present for the appointment of an able Karbharee in the interests of the State. The matter it seems has been referred to Government, and in the meantime Mr. Leelachund Hurruckchund has been appointed to the post.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GAMES.

SPORTS and games for soldiers (European and native), blue jackets, and merchant seamen to be held on the Esplanade on an afternoon in February to be settled hereafter.

Subscriptions are invited which may be paid to any of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act on a committee of management:—

The Hon'ble L H Bayley	F H Souter, Esq., C S I
Colonel Boud, R. A.	H P LeMesurier, Esq.
Colonel Thacker, H M's 21st N I	Ca. tain G F Henry
Colonel Scott, H M's 20th N I	C Carrey, Esq.
Major Gibbs, HM's and Queen's	J M Maclean, Esq
W G Pedler, Esq., C S	T M Taylor, Esq

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

The following is a list of subscriptions received up to date:—

His Excellency Sir P E Wodehouse, K C S, &c.	Rs. 50	P Fellowes Gill, Esq	Rs. 5
Hon H P Tucker	15	Capt George F Henry	5
„ S r Michael Westropp.	25	Sidney Smith, Esq	5
„ Sir Ch rles Sargent ...	20	J M Sleater, Esq	5
„ J Marriott	20	James Taylor, Esq	5
„ E Pinhey	20	J Gordon, Esq	5
„ R West	10	J M Maclean, Esq	5
„ M Melvil	20	G Macdonald, Esq	10
„ L H Bayley	50	C Hering, Esq	5
„ F S Chapman	10	Captain Thorburn	5
„ A Rogers	20	Captain Karslake	5
„ Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy	50	W Bushby, Esq	5
„ Cowasje Jehanghier...	50	W A B ker, Esq	5
„ Munguldas Nathoobhoy	20	A Thomson, Esq	5
„ A H Scoble	20	J Wedell, Esq	5
„ Narayen Wasudevjee..	50	G P Robinson, Esq	5
Messrs David Sassoon & Co.	50	Rizzi Wilson, Esq	20
Dinshaw M acekjee Petit..	50	H John, Esq	5
W F Sinclair, Esq	10	E L Hawkins, Esq	5
H Gamble, Esq	10	E Comber, Esq	10
C A W Cameron, Esq	10	P Clarke, Esq	10
Dr T B Johnstone	10	James Moore, Esq	5
Dr Macdonald	10	Fraser Hore, Esq	5
Alex McHinch, Esq	10	John Marshall, Esq	5
James G mith, Esq	10	H Grendon Tippett, Esq..	5
Major A Thomas Moore.....	10	Robert Clarke, Esq	5
Charles E Benn, Esq	10	Roger B sdgwick, Esq	5
Dr W Thom	10	William J Best, Esq.....	10
George K Robinson, Esq...	10	C A Langley, Esq	5
C P Cooper, Esq	10	A Morrison, Esq	10
F Mathew, Esq	10	B M Dastur, Esq	5
J Carrey, Esq	10	J P Scrivoise, Esq	5
W M Macaulay, Esq	10	H Workman, Esq	10
Frank H Souter, Esq	10	M Fowkes, Esq	5
H Maxwell, Esq	10	W Lee-Warner, Esq	10
J M s Fogo, Esq	10	C Goums, Esq	10
Lestock Reid, Esq	10	Robert Lee Stands, Esq..	5
R W Ravenscroft, Esq	10	Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	15
E [illegible]	5	Nasobhoy Byramjee Jeeje-	
		bhoy, Esq	5

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from 1st October 1873, up to week ending the 24th January 1874, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1872-73 and 1871-72.

Stations.	Export for Week ending 4th January 1874			Total Exports up to 24th January 1874		
	Full Pressed Bales.	Half Pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full Pressed Bales.	Half Pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wurdha	2,202	51	...	12,558	374	32
Pooljan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budnera	...	...	...	919	...	...
Oomrawuttee	2,097	...	...	12,109	...	...
Mootizapore	...	...	17	...	49	931
Akolah	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheagaum	1,757	...	...	...	...	...
Jullumb	...	...	...	4,675	...	...
Netranaum	4,496	...	...	1,037	...	...
Nandoorah	...	...	...	14,269	...	2
Mulk pore	...	...	...	...	35	3
Bhoorampore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khundwa	...	...	81	...	...	522
Hurdah	...	...	339	...	...	556
Sohagpore	...	...	122	...	...	189
Gurrawarra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boralı	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursingpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimbora	...	...	80	...	...	227
Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunkerry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etarsee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doongergaum	...	...	...	...	...	116
	11,492	51	644	45,867	458	2,586

Stations.	Total Exports up to 24th January 1873.			Total Exports up to 24th January 1872.		
	Full Pressed Bales.	Half Pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full Pressed Bales.	Half Pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	...	...	142	...
Wurdha	7,745	4,446	6	13,491	3,845	5
Pooljaum	...	418	...	...	208	...
Chandoor	...	...	...	...	100	...
Bu nsira	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomrawuttee	8,362	239	1	19,075	839	39
Moortizapore	502	59	...	...	1,801	1,775
Akolah	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sheagaum	1,988	1,131	202	3,112	2,840	145
Jullumb	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netranaum	6,396	698	...	12,351	335	51
Nandoorah	898	28	232	...	104	...
Mulkapore	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bhoorampore	...	...	1,431	...	...	1,328
Khundwa	...	...	2,9.9	...	...	3,148
Hurdah	...	...	...	...	...	1,892
Sohagpore	...	...	1,901	...	...	106
Gurrawarra	...	...	377	...	...	142
Boorah	...	...	444	...	...	...
Nursingpore	...	...	260	...	...	...
Nimborah	...	...	564	...	...	1,139
Seonee	...	...	34	...	...	...
Bunkerry	...	...	21	...	...	...
Etarsee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doongergaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26,551	7,019	6 466	48,039	10,399	13,822

TOTALS.

	1873-74.		1872-73.		1871-2.	
Full-Pressed ...	45,867		26,551		48,029	
Half-Pressed...	458		7,019		10,399	
Dokras	2596 / 3 = 862	8466 / 3 = 2,822	13822 / 3 = 4,607			
	47,187		36,392		63,035	

A. J. DUNLOP, Assist. Commissioner,
Akolah District, Berars.

Camp Pathoor, 3rd February 1874.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED IN AN ALLEGED MURDER CASE.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice West and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the case of the Queen *versus* Anundveejal *alias* Ambaram Ameeveejal, for murder, was disposed of.

The case was tried at a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Ahmedabad, on the 1st December last, before W. H. Newnham, Esq., Sessions Judge, in which the prisoner Anundveejal *alias* Ambaram Ame

RUSSIAN TRADE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE special correspondent of the *Invalide Russe*, writing from Tashkend on November 8 (20), says:—" According to a report just issued by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade of Turkestan, the town of Tashkend is the chief place of Russian Central Asian trade. The following figures show the value of the export and import trade of Tashkend:—Export trade, 6,112,493 roubles in 1871, and 6,330,853 roubles in 1872; import trade, 8,927,132 roubles in 1871, and 11,647,064 roubles in 1872. Besides the above, the value of merchandise exported from other places in Turkestan amounted in 1872 to 6,484,912 roubles, and of goods imported to 13,981,820 roubles. Total value of Turkestan trade in 1872 :—Export, 12,814,865 roubles; imports, 25,630,088 roubles (about £4,000,000). The chief commodities of the Tashkend export trade are wool, chintz, cotton, silks, hides, khalats, tick, black and green tea, &c.; and of import, chintz, wool, silk, tick, cotton, black tea, leather, Russian cotton thread, cloth, iron, &c. It is evident from the above that Russian trade in Central Asia is at present inconsiderable, It is, however, confidently expected that as soon as the articles of the treaties lately concluded with the Khan of Khiva and the Emir of Bokhara are carried out the trade will rapidly improve. The greatest drawback to the success of Russian trade is the want of local banks where business could be transacted with safety. Measures, however, have lately been taken by the Government with the view of removing this difficulty."

THE UNITED STATES' MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

THE Postmaster-General, under the new system for the transportation of the mails from the United States to Europe by the steamers which give the best promise of speed, safety, and certainty, has announced the schedule of steamers for January. There are to be four mails weekly from New York to the United Kingdom—Tuesdays by the Williams and Guion Line, Wednesdays by the Cunard Line, Thursdays by the Hamburg-American Line, and Saturdays by the White Star Line. The Thursday mail will be landed at Plymouth and the others at Queenstown. The arrangement is the same as at present, excepting that the sailing days of the Williams and Guion boats are advanced from Wednesday to Tuesday, so as to permit the introduction of a new mail on Wednesdays by the Cunard Line, which for two years has been deprived of the service. The reappearance of the Cunard line as a mail-carrier gives general satisfaction, for now the two great English mails of the week will be carried on Wednesdays and Saturdays by the swiftest steamers. A German mail in England will be carried by the Tuesday and Wednesday steamers, and there are in addition to be two direct German mails—on Thursdays by the Hamburg-American Line to Hamburg, and on Saturdays by the North German Lloyds to Bremen. This will give four American mails weekly to Germany and the Continent, the direct steamers touching at Cherbourg, Plymouth, Southampton, and Havre to land portions of them. The Iuman Line does not appear in the schedule for January, but subsequently it will compete for the Saturday mail. The Inman boats appointed to sail during January are not as fast sailing steamers as the White Star boats. On the 27th of January an extra German direct mail will be carried by the new Eagle Line from New York to Hamburg.—*Times.*

RUSSIAN INNOCENCE.

THERE is a significant paragraph in the letter of the Prussian correspondent of the *Times*, whose information is as valuable as it is almost special and peculiar, which, taken in connection with recent events in Central Asia, and with our recently developed policy in forming alliances with the ultra-Himalayan States, causes us considerable uneasiness. Yacoob Beg, of Kashgar, has, he says, incurred the displeasure of his powerful neighbours. He continues to shut out Russian caravans, contrary to treaties, and satisfaction has been demanded of him for one flagrant case, failing which he is expected to be shortly acquainted with the merits of the needle-gun. Now the question is, what course will be taken by Great Britain if an expedition were directed against the territories of the Yacoob Beg? The text of the new treaty with Bokhara, furnished by the same indefatigable correspondent, enables us to appreciate the exact advantages gained by the great Power which is advancing southwards towards the Indian frontier. The approaches to Bokhara from India are difficult, and our own connection with the country is humiliating. The murders of Stoddart and Connolly were unavenged. From the Russian side, which presents the greatest facilities of access, no approach is possible, unless the traveller is provided with a Russian pass. The treaty, we are told, gives the Russians the right to send their gunboats up the Amoo as far as the frontiers of Kundish and Badakshan, to take land on both sides of the river, as well as to keep agents in the towns, and to acquire real property. It places the fertile tract on the Amoo in their hands; in fact, it presents the Khan of Bokhara with the shell of what was once his own oyster. All this, and more, we are to welcome in the name of advancing civilisation and the abolition of slavery. "All this—aye, more: fret till your proud heart break; go show your slaves how choleric you are, and make your bondsmen tremble." This is certainly not an auspicious moment in which to raise any grounds of complaint against Russia; but, nevertheless, with the remembrance of the promise made so solemnly in the name of his Imperial master by Count Schouvaloff but one short year ago, we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that among the advantages of the new alliance will be the exercise of friendly undiplomatic influences, to secure in some degree the observance of pledges and the due regard of plighted honour.

THE ASSAULT ON THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

EVERY one will have felt indignation at the assault committed the other day upon the Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Cambridge has won universal respect by his impartial discharge of his duties, and a violent attack upon him by an officer in the army is the last thing one would have anticipated. Captain Maunsell, however, an officer on half-pay, admits having made such an assault and offers some justification of it. He met his Royal Highness in Pall Mall and struck him one or two blows with his fist. The dispute about the number is of no importance. He himself, in the statement we printed yesterday, admits that he did strike the Duke, and that he did so deliberately. He expresses regret for having struck him twice, but adds that he could not otherwise effect his purpose. "His Royal Highness was walking away after the first blow, and I saw at once that, unless I was arrested, I never again should have the opportunity of bringing my wrong into the light; so I hit again to oblige the Commander-in-chief to direct my arrest." It may well be believed, as he adds, that he entertained no personal malice towards the Duke. He must have known that the Commander-in-Chief acts by advice and in accordance with the rules of the Service, and he cannot seriously have attributed to him any disposition to do injustice to himself. His main object was to bring his case before the public, and he took very effectual means of doing so. He committed a gross outrage, for which he will justly be brought to trial, and the Commander-in-Chief, however reluctant to bear hardly upon a disappointed man, had no choice but to demand protection against such an insult.

At the same time the public will wonder what can have led an officer apparently in his senses to commit such an offence, and they will have read with interest the narrative of his services. This story is substantially supported by a Memorandum which was read by the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and it appears clear that Captain Maunsell had done good service. He entered the 82d Regiment in 1853 as Ensign by purchase. In 1858 he was appointed Lieutenant without purchase, and after eleven years' further service he became Captain on half-pay unattached, without purchase. During this period he served in the Indian Mutiny, and was engaged at Cawnpore, where his services were specially commended, and at other memorable engagements. The letters produced from the Horse Guards expressed a cordial appreciation of his gallantry, and the Commander-in-Chief, we are told, "considered he had a strong claim" for such promotion as could be granted him. He applied in 1871 to sell his commission, and was awarded 1,691*l.* by the Army Purchase Commissioners, and, considering that his Lieutenant's and Captain's commissions were obtained without purchase, the sum does not seem unsatisfactory. But Captain Maunsell's chief wish was to obtain a step in rank, and he addressed repeated letters to the Commander-in-Chief requesting that he might be promoted to the brevet rank of Major. There is no reason to doubt that his application for this reward was considered in accordance with the rules of the Service, and the instances he quotes of the promotion of other officers are, by his own account, not exactly parallel. But this failure to obtain the brevet rank of a Majority seems to have been the sole cause which prompted his bitterness. He had left the Army, and had realized the value of his commission, but he was disappointed because, after all his service in the Crimea, India, China, and Abyssinia, he could not end his days with the nominal rank of Major.

Captain Maunsell's own statement exhibits the morbid self-consciousness for which he is rebuked in one of the letters addressed to him from the Horse Guards. He cannot detail his own services in leading his company into action without asserting that his seniors shrank from their duty. The testimonials he adduces go to show that he has been a gallant officer, and the value of his services seems to have been fully admitted by his superiors. What is the secret, then, of the bitterness which has urged him to this strange outrage? It is simply the old story of the injustice sometimes inflicted by the Purchase System. The Commander-in-Chief admits that Captain Maunsell had been "most unfortunate in his promotion, being frequently purchased over by junior officers." He states himself that he had seen more than 16 years' service when promoted to a half-pay company; that he was, in fact, the senior subaltern of the Army, with the exception of one man, who was not eligible for regimental promotion, and that, although a subaltern, he was senior in service to nine of the Captains in his regiment, and to one of the regimental Majors. One commission, in particular, to which he expected to succeed in the regular course was, according to his own account, snatched from him by a strict application of the right of Purchase. It is all the accumulated disappointment of these long years of supersession which breaks out in his unjustifiable assault on the Duke of Cambridge, and, severely as he must be condemned, it is impossible not to make some allowance for him. Nothing can excuse the mode he took of proclaiming his grievance; and the particular grievance of which he complained may have been utterly unsubstantial. The real hardship he resented was, not that he could not be promoted to a brevet Majority, but that mere lack of money had prevented him obtaining a higher substantial rank long before The hardship of being purchased over was aggravated by the familiarity in which an officer lives with those who supersede him. To live day by day in constant intercourse with men younger than yourself, who have seen less danger and done less work, and then, on a sudden, from mere lack of a few hundred pounds, to be placed under their orders, was an indignity keenly resented by many of the best officers in the Service. It is now, happily, rendered impossible. A man may, indeed; be superseded, but if so it can only be on the responsible judgment of his superiors that he is unfit for promotion. It is possible, of course, that injustice may be committed under this system, but at least a man can no longer be superseded for no alleged fault of his own. It is the height of improbability for the future that an able officer will be passed over, whereas under the old system, the best soldier in the Service might be superseded for years, and pass out of it without any opportunity of winning the recognition to which he was entitled. However justly, in short, Captain Maunsell will be punished, it is most satisfactory to know that the circumstances which provoked him in despair cannot recur.—*Times, January* 16.

MR. WHALLEY AND LUIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The proceedings at Bow-street in the case of Jean Luie, in which a detective officer repeats statements alleged by him to have been made by the prisoner of a most libellous nature, without notice to those who are thus attacked, or the slightest opportunity of contradiction, explanation, or reply, seem to me to throw much light on the conduct of this Tichborne prosecution, and justify me, therefore, in asking your insertion of the following statement.

On the 1st inst. I addressed a letter to Mr. John Gray, the Solicitor of the Treasury, requesting to be informed when Luie would be again on his trial, stating that I had ground for believing that, notwithstanding what had previously occurred, the evidence given by him on the Tichborne trial was substantially true, and that the evidence given against Luie was not reliable; and I repeated the request many times before addressed to him, that he would allow me to submit for the information of the Treasury the full report of my inquiries in America as to this man, and the grounds on which I believed that any statement or confession made by him under existing circumstances calculated to impair that evidence was not reliable.

The only reply given to me is that I must look to the newspapers for the information I desire, and accordingly, in my amazement, I read a few days afterwards the extraordinary statement of Detective-officer Clarke as to what Luie has, as he alleges, confessed to him, and which, so far as I am concerned, and also in other respects within my own knowledge, is an absolute fiction.

I never saw or heard of Luie till the 7th of July, when in my presence at Poet's-corner he gave the account of his rescue of the Bella's crew exactly as he subsequently gave his evidence in court; and he told me, in answer to questions, that the defendant would recognize him by his crooked finger, as, in fact, the defendant did, under circumstances that precluded the possibility, on the part either of Luie or the defendant, of concert or collusion.

I never again, to the best of my recollection, exchanged a word with him on the subject before he gave his evidence, except on two occasions—once when I took down his statement for guidance on my visit to New York, and received from him letters which I believe verified his statement, and a second time on my return from America, when he also explained to my satisfaction the discrepancy as to the New Bedford Osprey; and I can distinctly contradict, as to the crooked finger, what is so ingeniously imputed to the defendant in connexion with young Bogle.

In your report of the proceedings at Bow-street it appears that a solicitor desired to speak on behalf of Mr Onslow and myself, but, having no knowledge of the inquiry, I had given no instructions to any one, and I know of no means open to those of whom the detective officer was permitted to speak to defend themselves.

The only fact mentioned by Detective Clarke in which there is the slightest truth is that I sent Luie 5*l.* and also a letter, neither of which reached him. As to the letter, it was returned to me by Captain Nicholson with the statement that he was not allowed to present it or to see Luie except in the presence of a warder. As to the 5*l.*, it was sent by me in reply to a letter which I received from Luie. I enclose both these letters, and I trust that, under the extraordinary circumstances of this case, you may consider me entitled to ask for their publication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. H. WHALLEY.

Plas Madoc, Ruabon, North Wales, Jan. 9.

(Copy of letter received by Mr. Whalley from Jean Luie.)

"Holloway Prison, Dec. 11, 1873.

"Honourable and Learned Gentleman,—Yesterday was I examined by a doctor from Chatham Prison and another young man, and to-day brought into court, when that old Doctor swore that among other things I was ruptured, as I myself know that is barefaced falsehood, never having been or is so, and want you to be kind and order independent medical men to open my body and I am ready to undergo any torture or even death itself before I shall be made out what I am not, —I have from a friend . . learnt the address of Lundgren's Brother and it would be most necessary to have him and his sister to recognize if I am the man as it would not take a week for to have him here and the expenses a few pounds for travelling. I think both in justice to themselves and me they would be willing and that man you had the letter from respecting the Osprey in February 1854 living in Yorkshire as well as the man that wrote to Sir Roger knowing me—I sent letter to Mr. Binnell and expected to see him to-day but he is not come —as you know has done the most mistake a man can do, and as I have the four days been sitting in Court by the Treasury officials and heard all their conversation as well as the counsels for the prosecution insinuating that they had me now in their power and that I should soon come to let out all conspiracy.

"I have treated them with contempt, and no villainy or falsehood by any promise shall make me desert a true cause—and believe me Sir! if hell itself opens its wide gulf none of you in this case shall be but exonerated let them send me to penal for life—or hang me.

"I understand that I am to be brought to a magistrate on charge of perjury and that I am to be sent to another prison.

"My noble Gentleman—be careful with —— everything I have told him has he informed the Treasury. I don't know what to think of —— ??? I am afraid to speak to or even to look at them, the first thing this morning Harcourt came and told me it is all right the Doctors have found no rupture on you—and —— said just now when I am writing that —— is selling you—Why was not the other examined by Dr. Kennealy??

"Your most humble prisoner,

"JEAN LUIE."

(Mr. Whalley's reply to the foregoing letter.)

"Plas Madoc, Dec. 12, 1873.

"Luie,—I have your letter, and the gentleman who presents this is Captain Nicholson, my nephew.

"Tell him freely everything you desire me to know or to do, and you may rely on my doing whatever any one can do to secure you justice.

"I have refused to come up this week unless they will examine me as a witness, and I find it is mere loss of time to talk or advise; but I will come up at any hour if I can see that it is useful to do justice to you, and that I find you to be what I have so earnestly believed —an honest man.

"Tell freely and fully to Captain Nicholson, and he will write to me. "Yours,

"G. H. WHALLEY."

THE POPE AND THE PAPACY.

(FROM OUR PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JAN. 10.

JUST in time for the elections, the *Cologne Gazette* has been enabled to publish a Papal decree, repealing the arrangements anciently observed in choosing a Pope, and leaving it very much to the Cardinals how they will proceed on future occasions of the kind. The decree, which history will pronounce as one of the most important that ever issued from the Holy See, has, as we are told in the contents, been enacted in order to insure the liberty of the Conclave in these unsettled and irreligious times. I append the text before conveying the remarks to which it has given rise in this capital:—

"Pius, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, enacts the following to be remembered to all ages.

"We deem it a principal duty of the Holy See to provide for the present and future security of the sacred office it represents. Our enemies audaciously endeavouring to limit the free exercise of our authority by all the means in their power, it behoves us, with God's assistance, to be vigilant lest the independence of the Holy See should be impugned and impaired. We are more especially anxious to provide for the election in due course of our successor, and to prevent the Conclave being interfered with or in any way disturbed upon our decease. The worst may be expected after what has been recently done by certain individuals who, elated with temporary success, rule in foreign parts and malfreat the Bishops, our venerable brethren. Even now these men may be meditating in their hearts how to prevent the election of a Pope, or how to secure the election of one who they hope will tolerate their evil designs. Following, therefore, the example of our predecessor of blessed memory, Pope Pius VI., who, when he was sorely tried, endeavoured to secure the safety of the imperilled Christian Republic, we intend to guard against present and future danger to the best of our ability.

"In view of our daily increasing troubles we are driven to avow the necessity of fresh restrictive measures. For these and other reasons we, by the present letters patent, are anxious to insure the easy and expeditious election of our successor, rather than the observance of those solemn ceremonies and customs which have hitherto attended the performance of this important rite.

"Of our own free will, therefore, and by virtue of our apostolic powers, we hereby abolish for the coming Conclave not only the laws commanding that the place where the Pope dies shall witness the choice of his successor, but also those other statutes regulating ceremonies and usages that may be omitted without detriment to the canonical validity of the act. We are, indeed, aware that unless very great and imminent danger is to be apprehended, the strict and dignified observance of those laws is imperative under Constitution Ubi periculum, given by Gregory X. at the Œcumenical Council of Lyons, as well as under the Constitution Ne Romani, given by Clement V. at another universal assembly of the Church, held at Vienna, in 1311. We are likewise acquainted with the injunctions laid down by Clement VI. in the Constitution Licet in Constitutione, in 1351; by Pio IV. in the Constitution In elligendis, in 1562; by Gregory XV. in his two Constitutions, æterni Patris and Decet Romanum Pontificem of 1626; and by Clement XII. in the Constitution Apostolatus Officium, issued in 1797. However as circumstances have sadly changed, and anything may be apprehended both from the wicked people who call themselves Catholics and from others belonging to the heretic host, we hereby free our brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, from the oath by which they have engaged to observe and to preserve the Constitutions aforesaid. And this repeal of existing observances is to extend not alone to the Conclave which will be held on our demise, but also to any future Conclaves, unless special injunctions to the contrary are enacted by our successors.

"Remembering also that by previous constitutions, and more especially by the Constitution Quum secundum issued by Paul IV., the severest punishments are denounced against those discussing the choice of a future Pope, during the lifetime and without the knowledge of his predecessor, we hereby authorize the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church to consider during our lifetime all that is calculated to insure such an expeditious performance of the act as is consistent with its sanctity. They will therefore be allowed to converse with impunity on the day to be fixed for the choice, on the adherence or otherwise, to the custom of locking up the Conclave, and upon anything else which aims at insuring the timely free and independent election of the supreme Pontiff. With reference to the place where the Conclave is to be held, the person entitled to summon the Conclave upon our decease, if there is no freedom and safety to be found at Rome, as we are afraid, is but too probable, shall be at liberty to summon the Conclave to meet at the Principality of Monaco, or in some city in France, or at Malta, the only condition to be insisted upon being that wherever the Conclave be held it shall enjoy the freedom and independence indispensable for the performance of the sacrosanct act. At the same time we repeat the solemn injunction laid down by all our predecessors that no Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church shall be permitted while the Almighty gracious, lly condescends to prolong our life to attend meetings or hold deliberations on the subject of the choice of our successor. This being a matter of the utmost importance, the unity and safety of the Catholic Church mainly depending upon the timely choice of a Supreme Pontiff, we, in virtue of our apostolic authority, enjoin all the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church to obey this our decree and to implicitly observe and carry out all that is set forth therein. We enjoin them to do so on the strength of the vow of obedience they have taken, and on the penalty of excommunication, should they neglect our commands.

"We conclude in the words of our predecessor of blessed memory, Pius VI, the courageous and undismayed Pontiff who says in his Constitution *Quum nos superiori anno*:—'By the bowels of our merciful God' *(sic)*, 'by the love of the Holy Ghost which pervades our hearts, and by the oath which obliges the Cardinals to protect and defend the Church of Christ even to the shedding of their blood, we admonish them all conjointly, and each individually, that in this great peril of the Christian religion they subordinate all personal considerations to the honour of God and the prosperity of the Church, and that their one care be to guard the ship of St. Peter from a too long continuance in a stormy sea. Should personal considerations prevent a helmsman being appointed to direct the course of the good ship, this would expose the Catholic flock to the attack of the wolves, who would thus take advantage of the absence of a proper shepherd and head. Though they have long displayed their fidelity by the patient endurance of so many and such severe trials for the good of the Church, the Cardinals ought to be convinced that they can give no more brilliant proof of their devotion than by unanimously and expeditiously electing a Pontiff, and thus showing the world that they think nothing of personal advantage, but only care for the salvation of the Christian flock, and the averting of the perils threatening the entire universe.'

"Done at St. Peter's in Rome, in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord, 1873, on the 28th of May, and in the 28th year of our Pontificate."

You may remember that the enactment of the above decree was announced by the Berlin Ministerial papers last summer. Denied, and, indeed, indignantly contradicted by the Ultramontane press, intelligence was allowed to lapse into oblivion at the time. Its authentic corroboration yesterday created no small stir in this city. Without presuming to decide whether the Conclave is likely to be free and independent at Rome or not, German politicians are inclined to believe that, even in the event of there being any ground for the apprehensions expressed, the remedy adopted is likely to prove more dangerous than the evil against which it provides. From an ecclesiastical point of view the right of the Pope to issue the above decree, or any decree whatsoever, cannot, indeed, be doubted after the Œcumenical Council. But, on the other hand, should His Holiness avail himself of his new clerical powers in a manner which certain Governments may be tempted to regard as injurious to themselves, will these Governments, it is asked, continue to regard the Church, whose constitution the Pope as so entirely changed, and is changing still, as the Church anciently established, supported, and protected in their States? Will they do so if they have reason to suppose some of the new Canons to be aimed, not only at them, but to be actually devised for the benefit of their political enemies? Of the German and Italian Governments, for instance, it is pretty certain that were the Conclave to remove to France, a Pontiff elected under the protection of General MacMahon, while the cry for revanche is still supported by all the Bishopes of the Republic would be hardly regarded as one in whose interest the repeal of the ancient Canons assigning Rome as the proper *locale* should be overlooked. Add to this the increasing heat of the ecclesiastical dispute in this country, and we have a prospect opening before us which threatens Europe with one of the gravest complications she has ever gone through.

8 P.M.

The evening papers pretty unanimously demand that after the enactment of such a decree as the above the existence of the Papacy shall be ignored by the German Government. On the other hand, it deserves to be noted, that the Berlin Ultramontane *Germania* declares the decree a forgery, sold to the German Legation at Rome by an enterprising adventurer.—*Times*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

JANUARY 17, 1874.

VERY MUCH CARED FOR.

Choice of Ladies (to comely Curate).—"O, Mr. Sweetlow, do take care! don't go up!—so dangerous! do come down! O!"

Rector (sarcastically).—"Really, Sweetlow, don't you think you'd better let a married man do that?!!"

A REGULAR BRITON.

"It was Mr. Robinson gave me that box, aunty!"

"And did you kiss him for it, Arthur?"

"No, indeed! as if men were in the habit of *kissing each other*, aunty!"

BOY'S "ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY."

Octavius (after the Pantomime).—"Pa, did you ever know a clown—to shake hands with him?"

Papa (they had a large family and a limited income). "No, my boy, I can't say I ever enjoyed that honour and privilege!"

Octavius.—"Then I believe that's why you and mamma sometimes look so uncomfortable."

AWFUL EXAMPLE.

Enter to Mr. Punch, who is writing his hardest for the evening post, a so-called friend, who is simply on the lounge.

Friend.—Ah, my boy, how are you? Nearly five o'clock. How the days get out!

Mr. Punch.—Imitate them. [*Exit friend.*

WASTE OF MATERIAL.

Ritualistic Mistress.—"How did you like the service this morning, Mary Ann?"

Little Low-church Maid.—"Well, m'm, I can't say I liked it much. Would you believe it, m'm, though there were three Ministers, not one of them could preach a sermon?"

[Mistress wonders what is the proper answer, but then considering that her hair is of more importance than her maid's opinions, directs that the toilet be proceeded with.

"FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSUS."—JUVENAL.

"The *Times*' Correspondent from India states that the Orientals desire that her majesty should bear the undermentioned titles, which are her right."

Punch loves his Queen the Queen of Ind,
Won't call her Shahan-Shah-I-hind,
Or Zil-I-Sabhani.
Her name's Victoria and Regina,
So shut up, India, Dhanjee Dhrina.
Drinks frequently to H. M's health.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

About the Queen the Bart. C. Dilke
Vents talk as acid as sour milk.
Punch wants to know if this be true
Which, told to him, he tells to you.
How a great Lady deigned to wonder
At Charley's anti-Windsor thunder.
"His father was so kind and mild—
I knew this gentleman a child:
I've stroked his hair. I sometimes say,
I must have stroked it the wrong way."

TO EVERY EDITOR.

Able Director of Journal, we say, man,
Surely enough is as good as a feast,
Do let's have done with this bother of Hayman,
'Tisn't amusing, dear friend, in the least.

Over and over we've had the old story,
Which in two volumes it is easy to cite:
Tories appointed an orthodox Tory
Successor to Arnold, and Temple, and Tait.

What is the good of discussing it unlikely?
How could the thing be except as it is?
If in a glass you put acid to alkali,
What, *nonsine de garce*, can result but a fizz?

Why should the Doctor be loftily gibbeted,
Like a bold namesake? He's not in disgrace.
In plenty of Schools where Free Thought is prohibited,
He'd be a very fit man for his place.

But Rugby must stick to her Broad Church traditions—
Tait, Temple and Arnold built not "for a day."
There's room in the kingdom for all sorts of Missions—
Announce "No more words on this subject," we pray

NOTICES.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Lecomte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1852, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

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